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staring us. After this discussion and the sympathetic speech made by the hon. the Revenue Member, I think that my hon. Friend, Mr. Gowda, would be well advised to withdraw the motion."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, I just wish to say a few words. The view of the Government in regard to this matter is that they will be always prepared to consider and to give effect to any practicable scheme which will work for the amelioration of the conditions of the district. Our contention is however it would be preferable to do that than to take up time in making enquiries to show how poor the people are. As regards the suggestion which the hon. Member has made about giving concessions for pumping installations, the matter has been under the consideration of the Government and we have just been working out a system which may allow such pumps to be put up for use free of charge for water for certain periods, provided that other interests are not injured by it The details are being settled in communication with the local authorities and we may hope to announce the result soon."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take that the House is ready for a vote on the question. The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that a committee be formed to enquire into the economic condition of agriculturists in Bellary district."

The resolution was put to the House and negatived.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name :—

' *This Council recommends to the Government that independent medical practitioners be appointed to teach physiology and hygiene and to take charge of medical inspection and physical training work in all schools and colleges maintained by Government or local bodies.*'

" Sir, Government have after all recognized the usefulness of medical inspection in schools and colleges and have made it compulsory in all classes above the elementary stage. But medical inspection as it is carried on at present, is, I am afraid, rather superficial and hasty in most cases. A doctor from outside is called and he examines 15 to 20 students in an hour and I do not know from such hasty and superficial examination to what extent he can judge or understand the real physical condition of the students. His advice and directions are not followed by the parents to whom the treatment of the children is left. In these circumstances, it is a waste to spend money on medical inspection. It will not bring a sufficient return. If, on the other hand, a medical man is employed on the staff of the school or college, medical inspection can be made really thorough and effective. He can keep the boys under observation if necessary. He can repeat his inspection more than once in the year if circumstances require it and he can also give treatment and see that his directions and advice are followed. Further, Sir, the services of such a man could very well be employed for teaching physiology and hygiene. I daresay that physiology and hygiene are very useful subjects and it has been proposed by some people that they ought to

be made compulsory. A knowledge of physiology and hygiene will any day be much more useful to young men than the study of the history of ancient Grece or Rome. One ought to know his own body and the elementary principles of hygeine before he attempts to know things which have no relation to his daily life and, if it is decided to have physiology and hygiene introduced in the curriculum of schools or colleges, a medical man would without doubt be the best qualified person to teach those subjects. Further, Sir, the services of a medical man on the staff of the school or college could be utilized for physical training work. The charge is often laid at the door of our educational institutions that they neglect the physical welfare of the students and that they pay too much attention to mere intellectual training. The hon. the Minister has, in connexion with a resolution of mine, asking for a committee of enquiry into the programme of physical education, undertaken to constitute a committee for the purpose. The physical side of education is likely to receive increasing attention in the near future. A medical man employed on the staff can very well be put in charge of this work. The Director of Public Instruction was recently asked to consider this matter and the Government have said in reply to his questions that they have no objection to the appointment of L.M.P's as members of the staff for purposes of medical inspection, for teaching physiology and also for taking up the duties of physical instructors. The appointment of medical men as suggested by me will also solve to some extent the unemployment problem among them and encourage medical education. So I trust the hon. the Minister will consider this matter and see his way to giving effect to the proposal contained in this resolution."

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. Sir, in so doing I would like to advance a few reasons as to why it is necessary that medical practitioners should be employed as whole-time officers or teachers in schools. Sir, there is a certain amount of unemployment among the medical practitioners now. I may even state that the Government are taking steps to take into their control the various dispensaries in the districts so that they may employ some of these medical practitioners there and, if this resolution were to be accepted, I think it will also reduce, to a certain extent, the unemployment among the independent medical practitioners.

" Another thing is at present in the High Schools and Colleges they are charging a medical fee for each student. Now, by appointing an independent medical practitioner into the cadre of schoolmasters, they may—I mean the educational authorities—do away with the fees now charged from the students in this connexion. At a time when the parents are laden with many taxes, to find out money for such medical fees and other things forms a further burden to the parents.

" In these circumstances, Sir, I strongly support the resolution moved by Mr. A. B. Shetty."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is that—

' *This Council recommends to the Government that independent medical practitioners be appointed to teach physiology and hygiene and to take charge of medical inspection and physical training work in all schools and colleges maintained by Government or local bodies*'."

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, from what my hon. Friend, the Member from South Kanara, said, I take it that this resolution applies really to secondary schools and colleges and not to elementary schools. In the matter of secondary schools, the majority of the institutions are under private management or under the control of the local bodies. The question is whether it is possible to have a medical practitioner attached to each institution. As I said in reply to the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, on the question of physical education and as has also been done in reply to a question put by him the other day, Government are quite willing that medical practitioners should be appointed if they are qualified as physical instructors and the Government will take into consideration for purposes of grant the employment of these medical practitioners. Then the question of teaching physiology and hygiene is a matter really for the high schools concerned and, as I have explained to my Friend, it is not all classes that can be taught physiology and hygiene, because it would be impossible to teach these two subjects unless the students are advanced enough to understand the intricacies of the subjects concerned. As a matter of fact, in the old days, under the old First in Arts Examination, physiology was one of the compulsory subjects, but, under the new system that is followed by the University, in which there has been specialization from the Intermediate Standard itself, it has not been possible to include physiology as a compulsory subject and this is a matter again for the University and not for the Government.

" As I have said before, I am quite willing that physical instructors should be recruited from medical practitioners, if such are available, and, as I have also already said, Government will be quite willing to consider for purposes of grant the employment of these physical instructors from among the medical practitioners. But the question of making appointments of these people compulsory will not be one which will be easy to accomplish. But, as I have said to my hon. Friend, I will have this matter investigated by the Director of Public Instruction and see how far it would be possible to have these Licentiate Medical Practitioners employed as physical instructors in schools."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, in view of the statement made by the hon. the Minister for Education, I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

INVESTIGATION OF A SUPPLY CHANNEL TO DHONDAPADU TANK.

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move my resolution that— 3-45 p.m.

' *This Council recommends to the Government that the investigation of a supply channel to Dhondapadu tank in Vinukonda taluk of Guntur district from Kondaleru scheme be taken up immediately and necessary expenditure for taking levels, etc., be sanctioned.*'

" Sir, in my district, in the Vinukonda taluk, there are five or six large tanks within six miles from the town, to the west of it, by name Dhondapadu, Koppukonda, Kanamalacheruvu, Nadigudda, Bhartipuram and Singeri tanks. Of these, Dhondapadu and Koppukonda are more or less equal in size, extent